

THE EFFICIENCY OF SECONDARY OSTEOARTHRITIS TREATMENT ON PRIMARY HYPOTHYROIDISM BASE

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The relationship between musculoskeletal pains and the thyroid contains several aspects, including rheumatic diseases, such as secondary osteoarthritis (SOA), the most common joint pain. Most cases of arthropathy change in hypothyroidism (hT) are found in adult, involving knees and hands, while the hip and femoral epiphysis occurs more frequently in children.

AIM. The estimation of the influence of the disease-modifying drug treatment (glucosamine hydrochloride + chondroitin sulfate) and intraarticular infiltration with hyaluronic acid 60 mg – 3ml at patients with osteoarthritis on the base of primary hT.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

In the research were involved 30 patients with primary hT diagnosed with SOA, middle aged $46,1 \pm 12,32$ years-old, hospitalized in the endocrinology department, Republican Clinical Hospital, divided in two groups: first-formed from 15 patients, which used the disease-modifying drug treatment (glucosamine hydrochloride + chondroitin sulfate), the second – 15 patients which used the disease-modifying drug treatment (glucosamine hydrochloride + chondroitin sulfate) in parallel with the local treatment – intraarticular infiltration with hyaluronic acid. From the study were excluded patients with previous rheumatic and cardiac diseases, secondary hT, decompensated liver, lung, cancer, kidney diseases. During the study on patients were

performed clinical examinations, laboratory tests and USG examinations. The intensity of pain was appreciated with visual analogical scale for pain (VAS) and Lequesne algofunctional index.

RESULTS

The middle pain after VAS reported at the beginning of the treatment consisted in the first group $55,33 \pm 8,96$, and for the second group $55,33 \pm 11,10$, after treatment $24,33 \pm 11,32$ and $13,67 \pm 9,15$ respectively. The Lequesne algofunctional index at the beginning of the treatment in the first and second group consisted $7,4 \pm 0,84$ and $7,1 \pm 0,87$ and after 6 months of treatment $4 \pm 0,66$ and $3,5 \pm 1,26$.

According to the USG data of the affected knee joint was determined the shrinking incidence of synovitis in the first group from 36,77 to 23,33%, in the second group from 33,33 to 10%. The regression stage at USG of gonarthrosis consisted the average in the first group $2,6 \pm 0,51$ to $2,4 \pm 0,51$, in the second group from $2,13 \pm 0,64$ to $1,86 \pm 0,74$.

CONCLUSIONS

According to Lequesne score, better results of the treatment was stated for the patients from the second group which received disease-modifying drug treatment (glucosamine hydrochloride + chondroitin sulfate) in parallel with the local treatment – intraarticular infiltration with hyaluronic acid.

EVALUATION OF IMMUNOMODULATION THERAPY IN THE SYNDROME OF «DRY EYE» ACCORDING TO PHARMACOECONOMIC ANALYSIS

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In the last decade great attention of ophthalmologists as abroad and in our country is paid to the problem of the syndrome of «dry eye». The urgency of this problem at the present time is steadily increasing, due to the wide prevalence polyetiological factors and significant impact on the quality of life of the patient, his ability to work social and pharmacoeconomic aspects.

THE AIM OF STUDY: a comparative analysis of the pharmacoeconomic indicators when using the standard therapy and combined use solcoseryl, derinat and emoxipin accompanied by standard therapy in patients with the syndrome of «dry eye».

MATERIAL AND METHODS

In this study, we used a method of pharmacoeconomic analysis (in accordance with the National standard of Russia